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Foreign

CROPS AND MARKETS



FOR RELEASE

MONDAY

JULY 23, 1951

VOLUME 63

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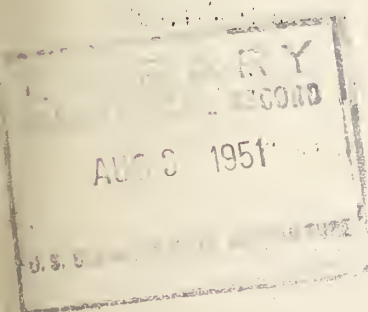
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.



L A T E N E W S

The Argentine wool trade reports that wool sales have been freed from minimum price restrictions. The Argentine Economic Council has now agreed that exporters may sell for best possible price; however, applications for export licenses still are subject to individual review and approval.

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Indonesian copra exports during June 1951 totaled 45,547 long tons, a decrease of almost 12 percent from the 51,528 tons exported during May. (This latter figure, revised, excludes 2,500 tons previously reported as shipped to Singapore. Shipments to Singapore normally are not included in Copra Foundation statistics.) Shipments went to the following countries: Netherlands-21,963; United Kingdom-14,685; Denmark-5,250; Western Germany-2,600; and Norway-1,049. January-June shipments totaled 206,680 tons against 123,211 tons during the corresponding period of 1950. Total copra production in June amounted to 52,850 tons (East Indonesia-44,290; West Borneo-8,560). Deliveries to oil mills in June were 3,297 tons. Copra output for July is forecast at 46,300 tons and exports at 44,300 tons.

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to inform producers, processors, distributors and consumers of farm products of current developments abroad in the crop and livestock industries, foreign trends in prices and consumption of farm products, and world agricultural trade. Circulation of this periodical is free in the United States to those needing the information it contains in farming, business and professional operations. Issued by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

WORLD TRADE IN RAW WOOL INCREASES IN 1950 1/

World trade in raw wool, in 1950, estimated at approximately 2.6 billion pounds was up about 200 million pounds over 1949 and about 300 million pounds over the 1935-39 average. The volume of trade in 1950 was greater than in any recent year with the exception of 1946 when a total of over 2.8 billion pounds changed hands as manufacturers rushed to fill the back-log of consumer demand and to rebuild mill stocks which were depleted during World War II.

The larger trade in 1950 was made possible by the continued heavy demand for wool in most consuming countries but is chiefly a result of the increased imports of the United States, which were up nearly 250 million pounds over 1949.

On the supply side, in addition to current clip, some Joint Organization stocks were still available throughout 1950 plus some of the South American clip that remained unsold at the end of the 1948-49 marketing season.

Trade in wool was brisk throughout 1950. The first 6 months, which coincides with the final half of the Southern Hemisphere marketing season, saw almost complete clearance of the 1949-50 clip at steadily increasing prices. The second half saw a much higher level of prices but wool still moved at a fairly rapid rate.

Trade in wool for the most part is confined to the 5 major producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere and to the United States, the United Kingdom and continental Europe. In 1950 these areas imported about 95 percent of total world imports.

Imports into the United States and Canada for 1950 increased by about two-thirds over 1949. Most of the increase was in shipments to the United States, whose imports were relatively low in 1949. Canadian imports were more stable. Imports into both countries are much greater than prewar as a result of increased mill consumption and a lower domestic production of wool.

European imports tapered off slightly in 1950 from the 1949 level. Most of the decrease was accounted for by the United Kingdom; however, only Belgium and Germany showed any appreciable increase over the previous year. Exports from the primary suppliers indicate a slight decrease in movement to the Soviet Union in 1950.

1/ A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. available upon request. Information on wool production by countries is contained in Foreign Agriculture Circular FW-2-51, World Wool Production in 1951, published June 18, 1951

WOOL: International trade, average 1935-39, annual 1947-1950

Continent and country	Average 1935-39		1947		1948		1949		1950	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
NORTH AMERICA										
Canada.....	6,241	19,337	3,131	39,339	3,070	42,399	3,038	31,986	3,369	34,222
Mexico.....	2/	2,041	2/	9,140	1,894	3,267	3,540	7,197	2/	2/
United States.....	325	224,498	12,720	644,000	1,072	761,406	15,632	440,924	6,684	685,556
Total.....	6,566	245,876	15,851	692,479	6,036	807,072	22,210	480,107	10,053	719,778
EUROPE										
Austria.....	183	4/5/ 20,900	162	9,072	39	8,843	762	17,596	1,500	19,000
Belgium.....	98,316	226,345	69,548	260,286	51,039	164,708	34,332	187,649	46,418	220,685
Bulgaria.....	4	1,693	3/	3/	2/	3/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Czechoslovakia.....	4/5/ 1,050	4/5/ 36,387	21	46,541	0	38,593	2/	11,232	346	9,569
Denmark.....	333	4,149	390	12,812	0	9,072	15	4,507	13,052	4,230
Eire.....	14,250	691	8,749	5,280	9,549	7,795	10,668	10,930	3/	3/
Finland.....	0	5,772	0	7,104	0	8,168	0	4,507	3/	3/
France.....	59,575	403,345	6,682	424,400	15,185	438,968	29,290	482,930	38,678	453,040
Germany.....	0	259,932	6/3/ 11	6/3/ 11	0	90,946	101	138,516	1,043	182,623
Greece.....	1,706	7,717	11	4,251	371	5,152	270	9,685	682	14,426
Hungary.....	839	2,126	0	7,765	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Iceland.....	1,512	0	1,240	0	747	0	574	0	558	0
Italy.....	1,040	78,958	1,703	298,786	2,664	128,503	2,365	158,818	3,086	141,974
Netherlands.....	3,908	16,318	1,014	56,059	1,287	35,395	1,678	41,452	1,492	38,962
Norway.....	272	2,161	9	8,863	1	7,672	4	9,037	0	4,017
Poland and Danzig.....	80	46,045	0	40,646	0	48,300	3/	3/	3/	3/
Portugal.....	2,188	3,377	815	13,730	1,279	4,486	1,748	2,501	6,422	1,172
Rumania.....	600	1,334	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Spain.....	2,195	12,236	44	5,575	0	11,646	0	3,366	1,693	5,202
Sweden.....	427	16,885	1,400	31,977	446	26,276	302	27,217	0	22,705
Switzerland.....	271	17,234	501	30,392	303	20,767	270	16,604	380	21,330
United Kingdom.....	26,072	628,893	25,701	499,643	21,836	556,883	31,435	713,178	44,515	628,550
Yugoslavia.....	1,143	8,179	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Total.....	215,984	1,800,677	117,990	1,763,182	104,746	1,662,173	113,814	1,835,218	159,865	1,767,485
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) g/										
	-	67,600	2/	29,509	2/	59,621	2/	55,000	3/	50,000

ASIA																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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World total..... 2,154,962: 2,321,662: 2,295,927: 2,540,761: 2,484,507: 2,592,463: 2,316,338: 2,447,970: 2,595,891: 2,636,715

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500 pounds. 3/ Not available. 4/ Four year average 1935-38. 5/ Beginning April 1938, trade between Austria and Germany no longer reported as foreign trade in Germany Statistics. The same applies to trade between Czechoslovakia for the period October to December 1938. 6/ Imports for western Germany commencing September 1947. 7/ Two year average. 8/ Present territory. 9/ Based on exports from primary sources. 10/ Included in Syria. 11/ Included in India.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated from official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U. S. Foreign Service officers and other information.--July, 1951

Exports from all the commonwealth wool producing countries, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, were down slightly in 1950 from the previous year as current movement becomes more dependent upon new clip wools. High prices have stimulated the movement of more coarse or carpet wool into world trade from countries of the Near East and North Africa. The large increase in 1950 over 1949 however, originated in Argentina and Uruguay where as noted before larger than normal carry-over was available for export.--By Eugene T. Ransom, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service Reports.

U.S. FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DURING MAY 1951 1/

United States agricultural exports in May 1951, the eleventh month of fiscal year 1950-51, amounted to \$353,507,000 in value. During the same month last year agricultural exports were valued at \$233,982,000. The country's exports of all commodities, agricultural as well as non-agricultural, were valued at \$1,336,460,000 during the month under review against \$816,954,000 in May 1950. Agricultural products constituted 26 percent of the total compared with 29 percent during May last year.

On a value basis, wheat and flour continued as the nation's most important agricultural export, with total shipments for the month valued at \$100,093,000. This represented an increase of 170 percent from the \$37,025,000 in May a year ago. Cotton was second, with exports valued at \$93,823,000 compared with \$90,003,000 a year ago. Corn continued in third position with exports valued at \$16,599,000 against \$10,955,000 during May last year.

On a quantitative basis, a comparison of May 1951 exports, with those for the same month a year ago, reveals large increases in exports of butter, evaporated milk, lard, tallow, apples, grapefruit, oranges, barley, grain sorghums, wheat, shelled peanuts, soybeans and soybean oil and dried peas, but large reductions in exports of nonfat dry milk solids, dried eggs, fresh pears, dried prunes, raisins and currants, milled rice, tobacco and white potatoes.

Agricultural imports during May were valued at \$452,234,000 compared with the \$278,925,000 worth imported in May last year, an increase of 62 percent. The country's imports of all commodities, both agricultural and nonagricultural, were valued at \$945,804,000 against \$653,997,000 in May a year ago, an increase of 45 percent. Agricultural products constituted 48 percent of the May 1951 imports against 43 percent in May last year. As usual, the commodities heading the list were coffee, wool, rubber and sugar.

1/ Fuller details than presented in this summary will be published in United States Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products for May 1951, available on request from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

UNITED STATES: Summary of exports, domestic, of selected
agricultural products, during May 1950 and 1951

Commodity exported	Unit	May			
		Quantity		Value	
		1950	1951	1950	1951
				1,000	1,000
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Butter	Lb.	318	2,679	206	1,488
Cheese	Lb.	365	903	160	396
Milk, condensed	Lb.	2,734	3,306	618	726
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	4,300	5,348	2,087	3,319
Nonfat dry milk solids	Lb.	10,267	7,177	428	873
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	18,965	24,368	2,358	3,563
Eggs, dried	Lb.	17,096	14,598	2,544	4,639
Beef and veal, total 1/	Lb.	1,558	385	478	223
Pork, total 1/	Lb.	4,812	4,488	1,311	1,563
Horsemeat	Lb.	1,053	1,929	101	218
Lard (including neutral)	Lb.	31,629	68,083	3,857	14,213
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	30,634	38,284	2,187	6,851
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmd, excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale	559	385	90,003	93,823
Apples, fresh	Lb.	2,910	9,420	180	431
Grapefruit, fresh	Lb.	6,888	13,479	354	479
Oranges, fresh	Lb.	43,039	62,443	2,053	2,695
Pears, fresh	Lb.	547	174	45	19
Prunes, dried	Lb.	17,839	1,682	1,045	304
Raisins and currants	Lb.	10,708	2,176	662	392
Fruits, canned	Lb.	5,352	3,896	878	683
Fruit juices	Gal.	1,842	1,684	1,926	1,618
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	519	2,083	680	3,324
Barley malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	217	432	530	1,098
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	7,367	8,664	10,955	16,599
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	657	5,360	1,085	7,559
Rice, milled, brown, etc.	Lb.	20,822	11,977	1,556	1,253
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	15,432	42,320	31,312	89,456
Flour, wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	991	1,957	3,882	9,435
Flour, other (100 lb.)	Bag	348	191	1,831	1,202
Hops	Lb.	768	581	542	478
Peanuts, shelled	Lb.	1,785	13,735	166	1,881
Soybeans (except canned)	Lb.	137,288	265,370	6,426	15,989
Soybean oil, crude and refined	Lb.	40,910	46,361	5,502	10,731
Soybean flour	Lb.	221	2,498	14	129
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	1,035	1,270	208	325
Tobacco, bright flue-cured	Lb.	29,586	15,610	11,135	9,894
Tobacco, leaf, other	Lb.	7,033	9,642	3,351	5,256
Beans, dried	Lb.	7,397	9,377	544	685
Peas, dried	Lb.	2,034	24,126	117	1,461
Potatoes, white	Lb.	122,649	14,343	1,000	372
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	4,759	6,383	643	825
Total above				194,960	316,468
Food exported for relief, etc.				3,557	2,713
Other agricultural products				35,465	34,326
Total agricultural				233,982	353,507
Total all commodities				816,954	1,336,460

1/ Product weight. Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES: Summary of imports for consumption
of selected agricultural products during May 1950 and 1951

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit:	May			
		Quantity		Value	
		1950	1951	1950	1951
				1,000	1,000
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars:	dollars
Cattle, dutiable	No.: 38	23		6,020:	5,349
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.: 2	2		669:	703
Casein and lactarene	Lb.: 5,183	5,805		767:	1,921
Cheese	Lb.: 2,518	2,639		1,191:	1,206
Hides and skins	Lb.: 20,513	21,546		8,179:	12,061
Beef canned, incl. corned	Lb.: 10,622	15,660		3,199:	4,927
Wool, unmf'd, excl. free, etc.	Lb.: 34,937	42,349		22,211:	69,210
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmf'd., excl. lintors (480 lb.)	Bale: 3	16		242:	3,088
Jute and jute butts, unmf'd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton: 9	16		2,557:	4,680
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.: 166	205		438:	342
Olives in brine	Gal.: 1,212	851		1,915:	1,573
Pineapples, prep. or preserved	Lb.: 8,995	7,958		1,093:	805
Barley malt	Lb.: 5,434	8,353		292:	489
Hops	Lb.: 1,101	61		1,272:	89
Almonds, shelled	Lb.: 87	636		32:	214
Brazil or cream nuts, not shelled ...	Lb.: 112	539		11:	87
Cashew nuts	Lb.: 3,436	4,358		1,051:	1,689
Coconut meat, shredded, etc.	Lb.: 13,549	8,723		2,150:	1,577
Castor beans	Lb.: 13,227	12,762		714:	1,246
Copra	Lb.: 63,953	56,199		5,661:	6,895
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.: 0	1/		0:	1/
Coconut oil	Lb.: 12,260	9,493		1,672:	1,725
Palm oil	Lb.: 9,813	6,699		1,025:	949
Tung oil	Lb.: 8,142	5,179		1,774:	1,879
Sugar, excl. beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton: 364	322		37,068:	33,985
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal.: 37,154	27,258		1,954:	5,753
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.: 6,190	6,637		4,478:	4,377
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.: 1,380	1,583		2,096:	2,285
Potatoes, white	Lb.: 57,334	43,489		1,074:	616
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.: 499	3,909		35:	281
COMPLEMENTARY					
Wool, unmf'd., free in bond	Lb.: 19,941	12,894		8,844:	15,450
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas	Bunch 5,176	5,337		5,670:	5,825
Coffee (ex. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.: 138,562	195,034		58,783:	100,114
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.: 73,172	72,034		16,361:	24,901
Tea	Lb.: 10,131	7,208		4,879:	3,461
Spices (complementary)	Lb.: 5,457	5,669		3,871:	4,576
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton: 12	14		2,896:	5,398
Rubber, crude	Lb.: 134,818	94,911		23,786:	51,853
Total above				235,930:	381,579
Other agricultural products				42,995:	70,655
Total agricultural products				278,925:	452,234
Total all commodities				653,997:	945,804

1/ Less than 500.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

On a quantitative basis, a comparison of the May 1951 imports with those for the same month last year, reveals large increases in imports of canned and corned beef, cotton, jute, barley malt, cashew nuts, fresh tomatoes and coffee, but large reductions in imports of hops, coconut meat, copra, coconut oil, palm oil, tung oil, molasses, white potatoes, tea and rubber.

On balance, United States imports of agricultural products during the month of May 1951, exceeded the value of agricultural exports by \$98,727,000. During the same month last year, agricultural imports exceeded agricultural exports in value by \$44,943,000.--By Leo J. Schaben.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

TOBACCO

BELGIAN CONGO'S TOBACCO IMPORTS DECREASE

The Belgian Congo's tobacco imports during the first 11 months (January-November) of 1950 were about 38 percent below the total tobacco imports during the 1949 calendar year, according to Edwin M. Harboldt, Vice Consul, American Consulate, Leopoldville.

The country's tobacco imports during the January-November 1950 period totaled 3,137,146 pounds compared with 5,000,033 pounds during the 1949 calendar year. The Union of South Africa, the most important source of unmanufactured tobacco during 1950, supplied 1,364,647 pounds; Nyasaland, the second most important source, supplied 1,219,144 pounds; Southern Rhodesia ranked third, with 233,688 pounds; the United States, fourth, with 165,345 pounds; and Belgium, fifth, with 44,092 pounds. In addition to leaf, the Belgian Congo also imported 12,883 million cigarettes, and 12,104,000 cigars and cigarillos. It is reported that an increase in leaf tobacco imports is expected, beginning in 1952 when a new cigarette factory is expected to be completed in Stanleyville.

Exports of manufactured tobacco is relatively unimportant; however, during the January-November 1950 period a total of 11,585 pounds were exported, all of which went to Angola. During the 1949 calendar year, the Belgian Congo exported 12,626 pounds of manufactured tobacco.

Most of the tobacco consumed in the Belgian Congo is imported since domestic production is very small. No data are available for production in 1950; however, the 1949 "plantation tobacco" outturn is estimated at only 39,683 pounds compared with 49,604 pounds in 1948. Rough estimates of native production, little of which enters commercial channels, is about 1,500,000 pounds in 1949 and about 1,300,000 pounds in 1948.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S TOBACCO
PRODUCTION REVISED UPWARD

A revised estimate now places Southern Rhodesia's 1950-51 leaf crop about 10 million pounds higher than the original preliminary estimate, according to Randolph Roberts, Consul, American Consulate, Salisbury.

The country's 1950-51 tobacco production is now tentatively estimated at 88.2 million pounds from 173,770 acres, compared with 78.1 million pounds originally estimated during the drought period in Southern Rhodesia. The 1949-50 leaf crop totaled 106.7 million pounds from 154,480 acres. Flue-cured leaf comprises 87.5 million pounds of the estimated 1950-51 outturn, while fire-cured accounts for only 708,000 pounds. The 1949-50 flue-cured crop constituted 105.5 million pounds and fire-cured about 1.2 million pounds.

PUERTO RICO'S TOBACCO
PRODUCTION SLIGHTLY LOWER

Puerto Rico's 1951 tobacco crop is estimated at 2 percent below the 1950 outturn, according to a report from the Puerto Rican Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

The country's 1951 leaf harvest is now estimated at 25.5 million pounds from 35,934 acres compared with 26.0 million pounds from 35,934 acres in 1950 and an annual average (1940-49) of 27.8 million pounds from 33,700 acres. Yield per acre for 1951 is estimated at only 710 pounds compared with 724 pounds per acre in 1950 and the annual average (1940-49) of 825 pounds. Earlier estimates for the 1951 leaf crop was 28.7 million pounds; however, unfavorable growing conditions and aphids affected the production adversely but increased the quality of leaf above the preceding year, when excessive rains lowered the quality.

SEED

NEW ZEALAND GRASS SEED
PRODUCTION INCREASED

Production of grass seeds, particularly perennial ryegrass, orchard grass, and white clover, is expected to be larger in New Zealand in 1951 than the relatively small crops produced in 1950. Acreages saved for harvest were generally larger but heavy rains and flooding of the principal producing area during the harvest period cut production prospects materially. Although no concrete estimates are yet available, it is generally believed that the output of browntop and chewings fescue will be less than average.

The current market situation is quiet because of the uncertainty of supplies available and difficulties of obtaining shipping. Exports of orchard grass is prohibited and although Italian and short rotation ryegrass are still on the export list, prices are said to be too high.

Acreage and production, 1948-49 and 1949-50

	Acres		Production (Pounds)	
	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50
Ryegrass				
Perennial	51,226	43,743	17,159,333	17,550,046
Italian (including western welths)	4,095	3,461	1,818,747	1,352,021
Short rotation	8,629	8,001	3,015,314	3,326,029
Cocksfoot	6,680	4,915	1,193,364	769,634
Chewings fescue	19,436	17,755	5,264,611	3,522,867
Crested dogstail	7,913	5,690	1,770,377	1,093,211
Red Clover (including cowgrass)	21,299	20,061	3,569,818	3,431,961
White clover	27,303	29,515	3,544,789	4,294,276

ARGENTINE ALFALFA
SEED FOR EXPORT

About 1.1 million pounds of alfalfa seed is available for licensed export from Argentina this season. This is the first lot to be licensed since December 1949 when about 6.6 million pounds were made available. The harvest in 1951 was small and provided little more than domestic needs.

In 1950 United States importers took about 1.7 million pounds of Argentine alfalfa seed and it is expected that demand will be strong again this season.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

FOREIGN WINTER
VEGETABLE PROSPECTS

The 1950-51 winter vegetable season of the West Coast of Mexico was a profitable one for both growers and shippers largely due to an excellent growing season and relatively high market prices in the United States and Canada. Although the acreages planted were reduced somewhat, yield and quality were much improved over that of recent years.

In view of these favorable factors there probably will be some expansion in 1951-52 planted acreage and if good growing weather prevails supplies available for export will be somewhat larger than the 178 million pounds of all vegetables shipped last season. In 1950-51 the total consisted of 156 million pounds of tomatoes, 15 million pounds of green peppers, 6.8 million of green peas and 264,000 pounds of mixed vegetables.

In addition there were 6.3 million pounds of melons shipped, consisting of 2.3 million pounds of cantaloupes, 3.5 million pounds of watermelons and 552,000 pounds of Honey Dew melons. For 1951-52 the outlook is for less than 300 carloads because of considerable damage from mildew and aphides in 1950-51.

A successful winter vegetable season was also experienced in Cuba in 1950-51 when production, excluding root crops, reached 120 million pounds compared with 95 million pounds in 1949-50. There were increased plantings and yields were much improved. About 22,000 acres of tomatoes were harvested out of an over-all planting of 26,000 acres. Production totaled 86 million pounds of which 60 million pounds were shipped to canneries and about 26 million pounds were exported.

About 18 million pounds of cucumbers were harvested from about 1,000 acres in 1950-51 and of this production about 15 million pounds were exported. Other items exported consisted of 2.9 million pounds of eggplants, 1.7 million pounds of peppers and pimientos, 860,000 pounds of okra, 2.8 million pounds of watermelons and 351,000 pounds of minor crops (pumpkins, cabbage, green beans, green lima beans, chayote, and cauliflower). A total of 50 million pounds were exported in 1950-51 compared with 44 million in 1949-50.

In the case of all of the major items the 1950-51 season was considered a profitable one, and the prospect for 1951-52 is for some expansion of output if the weather is favorable.--By Gustave Burmeister, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

Winter vegetables shipped from the West Coast of Mexico
to the United States and Canada
season 1950-51 with comparison

Commodity	From beginning of season to		
	June 13, 1951	May 8, 1950	June 16, 1949
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Tomatoes	156,062	146,995	148,758
Peppers, green	15,120	17,106	5,454
Peas, green	6,766	6,915	2,900
Mixed	264	364	107
Total	178,212	171,380	157,219

Cuban fresh vegetable exports
season beginning November 1

Commodity	Average	Annual	
	1938-42	1950-51	1949-50
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Tomatoes	51,589	25,862	26,033
Cucumbers	2,791	15,132	12,086
Egg plant	6,194	2,912	2,271
Peppers and pimientos	5,015	1,707	37
Okra	1,723	860	837
Watermelons	172	2,796	2,500
Others	6,465	851	520
Total	73,949	50,120	44,284

ORANGE PRODUCTION LOWER
IN URUGUAY IN 1951

The latest estimate on orange production in Uruguay places the crop now being harvested at 1,260,000 boxes, 16 percent below the previous year's crop of 1,493,000 (revised) and 3 percent below the prewar average of 1,300,000 boxes. This latest estimate is based on deliveries to Montevideo. Citrus production has been curtailed because of the spread of tristeza, particularly in the Salto region where 60 percent of the orange trees over 4 years old have been killed since 1946. Losses are being offset by selective graftings of virus resistant root stock and planting of these trees where old trees have been killed. Another serious pest found in the citrus growing areas of Uruguay is Red Scale, for which funds have been appropriated for control.

JAPAN'S CITRUS CROP IN 1951
TO BE LOWER THAN IN 1950

The 1951 production of oranges in Japan may be less than the 13,760,000 boxes produced in 1950. The 1950 crop is 13 percent below the prewar average of 15.9 million boxes and 37 percent higher than the 10.0 million produced in 1949.

The increase in 1950 is the result of favorable weather, increase in area planted, abundant labor and adequate fertilizer supplies. The 1950 crop is the largest since 1944 when production was estimated at 16.6 million boxes. Satsumas account for most of the increase amounting in 1950 to 10.9 million boxes or 80 percent of the total crop. This type of orange is the only type exported from Japan, with practically all going to Canada, and only a small amount to Hong Kong.

CITRUS FRUIT: Utilization in Japan 1949 and 1950

Item and year	Oranges			Other citrus	Total
	Satsuma	Summer	Navel		
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
<u>Production:</u>					
1949	7,357	1,893	98	669	10,017
1950	10,947	1,992	146	675	13,760
<u>Exports:</u>					
1949	117	0	0	0	117
1950	164	0	0	0	164
<u>Loss from spoilage:</u>					
1949	736	94	10	67	907
1950	1,091	100	15	67	1,273
<u>Consumption:</u>					
1949	6,504	1,799	88	602	8,993
1950	9,692	1,892	131	608	12,323

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

CITRUS PRODUCTION IN ISRAEL
HIGHER IN 1950-51 1/

Production of oranges in Israel for the 1950-51 season is now estimated at 6.7 million boxes, 33 percent above the previous year's crop of 5.0 million and 23 percent below the prewar average of 8.7 million boxes. Grapefruit production of 1.3 million boxes is 14 percent above the 1949-50 crop of 1.1 million and 13 percent below the prewar average of 1.4 million boxes. The lemon crop of 194,000 boxes compares with 130,000 boxes for 1949 and is more than double the prewar average of 88,000.

The area planted to citrus in the 1950-51 season was 36,000 acres of which 30,926 acres have been harvested, and preparation has been made to plant 5,436 additional acres. The number of bearing trees during the season amounted to approximately 6.2 million.

Climatic conditions were favorable except for cold in the early months in 1950, which contributed to a poor crop in the Northern citrus districts of Pardess Hanna and Benyamina. Absence of storms, hail and heavy rain benefited the crop and made uninterrupted work in the groves possible; however, high temperatures aggravated infestation by the

1/ A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agricultural Circular available on request from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

Mediterranean fruit fly and as a result much of the fruit was unsuitable, for export and has to be consumed locally. About 50 percent of the total crop was exported and about one-third of the remainder was consumed locally and two-thirds went to by-product plants.

The principal product of the canning industry was citrus concentrate with a total production of 4,189 short tons of which the British Ministry of Food continues to be the largest purchaser. Trade circles estimate that at least 3,307 short tons will go to the United Kingdom with smaller amounts to Sweden, the Netherlands, Finland and Denmark.

The United Kingdom continued to be the chief purchaser of fresh citrus despite the change from Food Ministry purchases to commercial trade. There was also a considerable increase in shipments to Belgium and the Netherlands. Exports to Austria were mostly on a barter basis, fresh citrus being exchanged for box shooks.

CITRUS: Exports from Israel, season 1950-51 by country of destination

Country of destination	Oranges		Grapefruit	Lemons
	Shamouti	Valencia		
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>
United Kingdom & Ireland.....	2,065	151	426	-
Netherlands	246	71	19	-
Belgium & Luxembourg	347	50	66	-
Finland	146	18	14	-
Sweden	86	69	20	-
Norway	140	-	10	-
Poland	115	-	6	-
Denmark	71	6	15	-
Switzerland	5	5	81	-
Austria	56	19	-	-
Argentina	20	-	-	-
Rumania	8	-	2	7
Bulgaria	5	8	-	-
Yugoslavia	3	-	-	5
France	-	-	4	-
Total	3,113	397	663	12

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTSNEW ZEALAND'S 1950
LIVESTOCK CENSUS

The official 1950 livestock census in New Zealand, according to a recent release, showed increases in all species except horses, when compared with the previous year.

Sheep numbers totaled 33,857,000 head on April 30, 1950, an increase of 3 percent from April, 1949. The number of breeding ewes showed a gain of 381,000 head, while the number of lambs increased by 609,000 head or 8 percent.

Cattle numbers on January 31, 1950, the highest on record, were almost 5 percent above the preceding year and about 11 percent above the 1938 level. Dairy cattle, which made up about 58 percent of the total in 1950, increased by approximately 7 percent, while beef cattle were about 2 percent higher than 1949.

Hog numbers increased slightly during 1949, after remaining practically constant for the 3 preceding years. The number of breeding sows showed a gain of 6,000 head. Horse numbers continued the downward trend in evidence for a number of years.

NEW ZEALAND: Livestock numbers on January 31, 1950
with comparison

Classification	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Cattle-total	4,469	4,634	4,716	4,723	4,949
Dairy cows in milk	1,743	1,658	1,714	1,747	1,846
Hogs-Total	749	546	548	545	552
Breeding sows	104	68	68	68	74
Sheep-total 1/	32,379	32,682	32,483	32,845	33,857
Breeding ewes 1/	19,664	20,744	21,055	21,500	21,881
Horses	278	207	204	196	195

1/ As of April 30.

Compiled from official sources.

FREEZING EARNINGS OF WOOL SALES PROPOSED IN URUGUAY

A bill now before the Uruguayan Senate would freeze a substantial percentage of the value of wool sales from the next clip, beginning October 1, 1951 according to Dale Farringer, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Montevideo.

The projected legislation would set up a special fund from "frozen earnings" against which contributing ranchers could draw for rural improvements as may be specified by the government. Such improvements would include the construction of fences, corrals, dips, housing for workers, dams, wells, irrigation projects and forestation. Not permitted would be the buying and renting of additional land, although tenant farmers, who are in the process of becoming owners, may use a certain amount of their frozen account for land purchase.

The legislative measure would establish a graduated scale for wool sales with percentages earmarked to the "frozen" fund when the value of wool to the producer exceeds a fixed price per pound, and when a producer's aggregate sales reach a certain total.

Ranchers, regardless of party affiliation, are vigorously protesting this bill, and are determined to defeat it. The measure was introduced into Congress by the National Commission for Rural Development as a substitute for the much talked about wool tax, and as a means for plowing back exceedingly high wool earnings into needed rural improvements.

LONDON WOOL AUCTION OPENS ON FIRM NOTE

The opening week of the July wool auction in London has given a reassuring steadiness to world wool prices. Competition was widespread and clearance good, with the home trade taking the bulk of the offering; however, the Continent showed more interest than in the past series and there were some American orders placed.

Prices reflected the lower trend evidenced in Australia and other markets but did not continue downward. On a clean basis, 64's-70's Good Medium fleece averaged \$2.20 compared with \$3.48 for the week ended April 6. The average for 46's Crossbred was \$1.16 compared with \$2.09 for the first week in April.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

The National Council of Wool Selling Brokers and the Australian Woolgrowers Council jointly announce that they estimate receipts of Wool into Brokers' stores during the 1951-52 season at 3,600,000 bales of an average weight of 300 pounds net per bale, making a total weight of 1,080,000,000 pounds. Allowing for a further 25,000 bales to be shipped

other than through brokers, the total Australian production will be approximately 1,117,500,000 pounds of which it is estimated 25 percent will be Crossbred. The total quantity to be offered before Christmas will not exceed 1,800,000 bales of which it is proposed to offer 950,000 bales in Northern Centers and 850,000 bales in Southern Centers. Sales will open August 27 in Sydney and August 28 in Adelaide.

URUGUAY WOOL MARKET INACTIVE

Late reports from Uruguay indicates that the June wool market in that country was practically paralyzed, with prices nominal. Sales to the United States amounted to 224 bales during the month, and 113 thousand bales were exported to the United States out of a total export of 146 thousand bales for the season (October-June).

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

EL SALVADOR IMPORTS RICE

Milled rice imports into El Salvador may approach 3 million pounds this year to fulfill requirements until the next crop is harvested (October) and marketed. The country in the next 5 months will be faced with relatively high prices for rice. El Salvador's rice imports during 1950 exceeded exports for the first time in 5 years. Exports in recent years have averaged from 2 to 5 million pounds annually, with the largest volume of 10 million pounds having been exported in 1943.

The first noticeable decline in rice acreage occurred in 1949, as a result of lower prices during planting time, and the yield per acre that season was reduced because of storm losses. The 1950 acreage reportedly increased slightly and production exceeded the previous year's. In view of the high prices and shortages occurring in 1951, however, it appears this crop estimate may be revised downward. It is possible that consumption may have risen because of generally increased purchasing power.

In certain areas of El Salvador rice was unavailable during the last of May. Usually rice prices drop after the October harvest but they have continued to increase since the 1950 harvest. By decree No. 100 of May 31, 1951, a duty-free period extending to August 31, 1951, was established for rice. Soon thereafter approximately 1 million pounds was imported from Nicaragua. Should imports from that country prove insufficient to meet local needs, then additional imports will be arranged elsewhere.

EL SALVADOR: Rice production and trade,
averages 1935-36/44-45, annual 1946-47/50-51

Year	: Production :		Imports :	Exports :	Production minus net exports 1/
	: Rough :	: In terms :			
	: of milled :	: 1/ :			
	: Million :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000
	: pounds :	: pounds :	: pounds :	: pounds :	: pounds
1935-36/39-40.....	36.2	23,530	3	2,641	20,892
1940-41/44-45.....	63.2	41,080	115	4,991	36,204
1946-47.....	64.0	41,600	132	8,012	33,720
1947-48.....	68.6	44,590	55	4,127	40,518
1948-49.....	70.2	45,630	0	5,322	40,308
1949-50.....	42.3	27,495	2/ 197	18	3/ 27,674
1950-51 4/.....	47.1	30,615	-	-	-

1/ During calendar year following October harvest. 2/ Eleven months only. 3/ Production plus net imports. December imports not included. 4/ Preliminary. May be revised downward.

Compiled from official sources and estimates of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Rice prices in El Salvador in recent months have been the highest in the last 10 years. Early in May sales were made within San Salvador at 29 and 30 colones a 100 pounds (\$11.60-\$12.00) wholesale. Elsewhere prices ranged from 26 to 28 colones (\$10.40-\$11.20). A year ago rice was readily available at 16 colones (\$6.40) in San Salvador and could be purchased for 14 colones (\$5.60) in country areas.

As soon as the first imports arrived from Nicaragua early in June, rice prices dropped to 26 colones (\$10.40 per 100 pounds). Since much of the Salvadoran rice supplies will come from outside sources in the next few months, it is doubtful if prices will fall below 22 colones (\$8.80 per 100 pounds).

EL SALVADOR: Average monthly wholesale
price of rice, by month, January 1950-June 1951

Month	: Colones per:Dollars per:		Colones per:Dollars per	
	: quintal 1/	: 100 pounds	: quintal 1/	: 100 pounds
	Colones	Dollars	Colones	Dollars
January.....	14.00	5.52	22.00	8.68
February.....	14.00	5.52	22.50	8.87
March.....	15.00	5.92	23.50	9.27
April.....	15.00	5.92	25.00	9.86
May.....	16.00	6.31	28.00	11.04
June.....	16.50	6.51	27.50	10.85
July.....	18.00	7.10	-	-
August.....	19.00	7.49	-	-
September.....	18.50	7.30	-	-
October.....	19.00	7.49	-	-
November.....	20.00	7.89	-	-
December.....	21.00	8.28	-	-

1/ Quintal of 101.412 pounds.

Source: Market Survey.

A Grain Stabilization Institute (Instituto Regulador de Cereales y Abastecimientos) was created in El Salvador in September 1950. The objective of this organization is to increase the output of basic food crops and to establish remunerative prices for producers and reasonable purchase prices for consumers. The Institute is charged mainly with the handling of corn, beans; rice and sorghums. To date, because of a major shortage of corn, the basic staple, the Institute has concentrated all its efforts on that grain. The Institute may be expected to become active in rice price stabilization and marketing by 1952 at the latest.-- By L. Thelma Willahan, based on a report by Douglas M. Crawford, Agricultural Attache.

INDOCHINA'S RICE EXPORTS
INCREASE IN 1951

Rice exports from Saigon, South Vietnam (formally Cochinchina), during the first 4 months of 1951 totaled 242 million pounds. They compare with total Indochinese exports of 106 million pounds during the corresponding months of 1950. Approximately 90 percent of 1950 exports were from Saigon, and 10 percent from Phnom-Penh, Cambodia.

INDOCHINA: Rice (milled) exports, annual 1939 and 1950,
and January-April 1951

Country of destination	January-December		January-April 1/
	1939	1950	1951
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
France.....	964	53	30
Germany.....	2/	10	26
Other Europe.....	202	3/	3
French Africa.....	272	120	118
Pondicherry (Fr. India)...	2/	15	2
Hong Kong.....	351	23	0
China.....	170	0	0
Philippines.....	153	0	0
Federation of Malaya.....	93	34	1
Indonesia.....	98	0	44
Cuba.....	93	0	0
French West Indies.....	2/	5	4
Oceania.....	2/	6	2
Other countries.....	861	1	12
Total.....	3,257	267	242

1/ From Saigon only. 2/ Not separately classified. 3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Compiled from official sources.

Increased exports this year reportedly are due to a good harvest in North Vietnam (Tonkin). The volume usually shipped into that Province from South Vietnam became available for export to foreign countries during 1951.

CANADA'S JUNE 30 CROP
CONDITION PROMISING

Condition of grain crops in Canada on June 30 was considerably better than a year earlier, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' report of July 13. That release, showing condition expressed as a percentage of long-time yields per acre, confirms earlier reports of favorable crop prospects. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, July 16.)

If present prospects materialize, the wheat outturn may be about the same as the large crop harvested last year, despite the intended reduction in acreage reported this season. The wheat condition figure of 109 percent of the long-time average yields would indicate, as of June 30, yields of around 17.5 bushels per acre. This compares with the average of 17.1 bushels per acre a year ago and the low 1935-39 average of 12.2 bushels.

The condition of other major grain crops was also sharply above that of the past 2 years on June 30. Buckwheat and corn, however, were about the same as the June 30, 1950 condition figures. The condition of hay, clover, and alfalfa exceeded last year's levels by more than 20 points. Pastures were also significantly above the condition a year ago.

General improvement over last year's condition ratings was noted throughout the Prairie Provinces, but was especially marked in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Below-normal spring rainfall and low temperatures in Manitoba contributed to reduced prospects for wheat in that Province, while other major grains showed substantial improvement over that of a year ago.

Condition data for all crops, with the exception of spring wheat in the Prairie Province, are based on reports from informed persons expressing their opinions of crop conditions at June 30, as a percentage of the long-time average yield per acre. Condition in the Prairie Provinces is based on weather factors. It is emphasized, however, that condition figures do not necessarily reflect ultimate yields, since any deviations from normal in weather conditions, plant diseases, or insect infestation from June 30 to harvesttime could affect yields materially.

ADDITIONAL WHEAT SILOS BEING BUILT IN AUSTRALIA

The Australian Wheat Board has decided to proceed with its plan to erect a large number of bulkheads for bulk grain storage at selected centers in New South Wales and Victoria, according to Alice Day, American Consulate, Sydney. Additional storage requirements are based on the expectation of a bag shortage, since it now seems assured that part of the supply ordered from India will not be received in time for the 1951-52 wheat harvest.

A large proportion of the available bags were expected to go to South Australia and Queensland, since those States have no bulk handling facilities at present. Plans, however, now call for introducing this system into both States. The first terminal port unit with a capacity of a million bushels may be established at Ardrossan on the York Peninsula seaboard in South Australia. It is hoped that it will be ready for use in the coming harvest.

In Queensland, the first storage unit of about a million bushels may be established at Pinkemba, Brisbane, in time for the 1952-53 harvest. That would leave the present season's crop dependent on bags for handling and storage. The objective is to build 2 bulk handling units to hold 2 million bushels of grain and capable of handling an export surplus of more than 7 million bushels in a season. Besides the bulk elevators, themselves, the plan calls for installing facilities for loading ships.

According to a recent statement of the Minister for Agriculture of New South Wales, satisfactory progress is being made in storage construction in that State. Forty six sites have been selected for temporary bulkheads, and much material has been assembled so that work may begin. The temporary storage will be in addition to 4 new sub-terminals of 3 million bushels each, now being built. Two of these are expected to be completed by harvesttime, and the others should be finished except for wheat moving machinery.

In Victoria plans also call for erection of additional elevators and silos and building of bulkheads at country elevators. Because of shortages of materials and working equipment speedy construction of permanent elevators is impossible. Construction of a number of additional temporary bulkheads is, therefore, planned for use in the next harvest.

MEXICO'S GRAIN OUTLOOK FAVORABLE

Present prospects point to a Mexican wheat crop of about 18 million bushels, according to preliminary estimates of the American Embassy at Mexico D.F. This would be less than the record crop of 20 million bushels reported for 1950, but would be considerably above average.

Compared with the crop last year, the reduction is attributed to reduced acreage, with yields slightly above the 1950 figure. Unofficial estimates indicate a slight reduction in acreage of other small grains but an increase in corn acreage. The acreage planted to that important crop is estimated at about 10.5 million acres compared with 9.9 million acres last year. The present outlook is for a very good corn crop.

FATS AND OILS

U.S. TRADE IN FATS AND OILS

Exports from the United States of fats, oils, and oilseeds, in April and May, considerably larger than in the corresponding months of 1950, have boosted the total export volume for January-May 1951 to 929.3 million pounds, oil equivalent. Thus, for the first 5 months of this year exports exceeded the 905.8 million pounds, in terms of oil, exported in the first 5 months of 1950.

Imports into the United States in April and May, substantially greater than in the corresponding 2 months of 1950, brought the import volume for the January-May period to 605.1 million pounds, oil equivalent, nearly one-third more than in the first 5 months of 1950.

Table 1. UNITED STATES: Exports of specified fats, oils, and oilseeds, January-May 1951 with comparisons

Commodity	Unit	April	May	January-May	
		1951 1/	1951 1/	1950 1/	1951 1/
Soybeans.....	1,000 bu.	3,308	4,423	7,708	14,191
Soybean oil:	"				
Refined	" lbs.	13,549	18,467	25,107	58,121
Crude	" "	32,166	27,894	134,152	106,228
Coconut oil:					
Refined.....	" "	613	422	3,429	2,567
Crude.....	" "	2,464	2,725	5,018	8,547
Corn oil:					
Refined.....	" "	509	217	373	832
Crude.....	" "	128	2	81	259
Cottonseed.....	" "	337	675	18,303	9,577
Cottonseed oil:					
Refined.....	" "	2,854	1,728	23,831	11,338
Crude.....	" "	613	919	67,843	7,838
Flaxseed.....	" bu.	285	16	1,698	1,206
Linseed oil.....	" lbs.	173	141	3,614	5,421
Peanuts:					
Shelled.....	" "	61	13,735	51,805	41,940
Unshelled.....	" "	199	84	805	1,113
Peanut oil:					
Refined.....	" "	456	434	4,626	2,294
Crude.....	" "	2,719	2,417	23,798	7,638
Veg. stearine.....	" "	5	1,569	500	1,693
Veg. Tallow & wax..	" "	119	78	453	594
Fatty veg. acids...	" "	1,902	1,611	21,798	10,250
Oleomargarine.....	" "	124	161	1,432	689
Cooking fats.....	" "	1,535	1,029	5,063	4,994
Lard.....	" "	66,995	68,083	256,383	270,361
Tallow:					
Edible.....	" "	857	251	3,071	2,435
Inedible.....	" "	50,105	38,033	144,144	194,541
Neat's foot oil....	" "	24	14	271	105
Stearic acid.....	" "	1,055	764	2,329	4,383
Other animal fats..					
and greases.....	" "	5,624	5,207	22,477	25,015
Fish oils, exclud-					
ing medicinal....	" "	1,612	470	13,668	9,483
All others (as					
oil).....	" "	2,264	1,617	7,963	11,091
Total as oil.....	1,000 lbs.	226,590	223,870	905,828	929,267

1/ Preliminary

Compiled from official sources.

A comparison of the data for the first 5 months with data for the first quarter of this year (see Foreign Crops and Markets of May 28, 1951-- pages 614 and 615) reveals that the monthly rate of exports from the United States has expanded while the rate of imports has contracted.

The expanded total volume of exports in the first 5 months of this year as compared with the January-May period of 1950, while only 3 percent greater, came about chiefly because of relatively large increases in the shipped tonnage of soybeans, refined soybean oil, and inedible tallow, and a significantly greater tonnage of lard. Partially offsetting these gains, however, were the relatively drastic cutbacks in the exported quantities of crude soybean oil, cottonseed and cottonseed oils--particularly the crude; peanuts and peanut oils--again, particularly crude; and the fatty vegetable acids.

The nearly one-third increase in the total volume of imports in the first 5 months of this year compared with January-May 1950 is accounted for principally by the relatively sharp expansion in receipts of babassu oil, castor oil, copra and coconut oil, oiticica oil, palm oil, and "all others." On the other hand, there was a sharp decline in the imports of babassu kernels, and there were substantial reductions in castor bean and tung oil imports.

Table 2. UNITED STATES: Imports ^{1/} of specified fats, oils, and oilseeds, January-May 1951 with comparisons

Commodity	Unit	April	May	January-May	
		1951 ^{2/}	1951 ^{2/}	1950 ^{2/}	1951 ^{2/}
Babassu kernels	1,000 lbs.	8,429	4,092	33,293	18,069
Babassu oil	" "	2,600	2,977	1,676	16,911
Castor beans	" "	13,758	12,762	107,589	86,418
Castor oil	" "	7,384	14,693	15,270	46,115
Flaxseed	1,000 bu.	-	^{3/}	2	^{3/}
Linseed oil	1,000 lbs.	^{3/}	1	66	3
Copra	Short tons	31,621	28,100	161,037	212,001
Coconut oil	1,000 lbs.	12,696	9,493	49,776	64,131
Oiticica oil	" "	2,645	2,498	2,748	8,566
Olive oil:					
Edible	" "	3,531	1,708	24,570	27,888
Inedible	" "	66	1,522	865	3,717
Palm oil	" "	5,115	6,699	16,633	28,868
Rapeseed oil:					
Denatured	" "	-	-	1,464	4,213
Sesame seed	" "	1,961	737	5,088	9,062
Sesame oil: edible ..	" "	3	18	206	40
Tea seed oil	" "	-	-	^{3/}	21
Tucum kernels	" "	2,296	2,672	9,590	4,967
Tung oil	" "	1,974	5,179	29,894	20,170
Herring oil	" "	392	120	6,065	8,774
All others (as oil) ..	" "	9,607	24,697	29,575	51,897
Total as oil	1,000 lbs.	99,266	114,826	457,086	605,102

^{1/} For consumption. ^{2/} Preliminary. ^{3/} Less than 500.
Compiled from official sources.

ARGENTINA INCREASES FLAXSEED, SUNFLOWER SEED PRICES TO PRODUCERS

The Argentine Government's 1951-52 campaign for expanding the acreage of certain cultivated crops was initiated on June 6 with the announcement of guaranteed official prices to producers for flaxseed and sunflower seed (as well as wheat and corn), reports C.A. Boonstra, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Buenos Aires. The Argentine Trade Promotion Institute (IAPI) will pay 50 pesos per quintal (\$2.54 per bushel) for flaxseed (a 22 percent increase from 1950-51) and 34 pesos (\$61.69 per short ton) for sunflower seed (15 percent more than last season).

Growers are promised further price increases, if production costs rise above present levels, and a share in IAPI's export profits if international prices become more favorable. Moreover, the Bank of the Nation has been instructed to provide liberal agricultural credit, and efforts are being made to increase farm machinery imports. In addition, Government representatives are being sent throughout the country to contact growers and urge greater production.

Last season's flaxseed price was 41 pesos per quintal (\$2.08 per bushel). However, IAPI reportedly sold flaxseed to exporters in recent months at prices ranging from 107 to 115 pesos (\$5.44 to \$5.84) f.o.b. Buenos Aires. The Government, although evidently desiring an increase in flaxseed acreage, is continuing a price relationship which in previous seasons has caused growers to switch from the production of flaxseed to wheat. This year wheat prices again have been established at near 70 percent of the flaxseed price rather than 60 percent, the approximate level which under normal conditions equates returns from the 2 crops. Nevertheless, some increase may be achieved in flaxseed acreage this year since the date of the announcement of the new prices was late for further diversion to wheat, whereas there was still ample time to prepare land for sowing flaxseed. Observers believed that an area of 3.7 million acres was a possibility, compared with plantings of almost 2.7 million acres in 1950.

The sunflower seed price, under present conditions, is established by the crushers who ordinarily pay more than the floor price established by the Government. Last season the price was 29.50 pesos per quintal (\$53.52 per short ton), but crushers were paying 35 pesos (\$63.50) or more. The 1951-52 guarantee of 34 pesos, therefore, offers no special encouragement for producers; furthermore, planting decisions will be deferred to a later date. Part of the sunflower seed crop is planted in September to November and the balance is a catch crop following wheat, depending largely on soil and moisture conditions next December.

(Note: See "Late News" item, page 61 for Indonesian copra.)

PHILIPPINE COPRA EXPORTS
UP 50 PERCENT FROM 1950

Philippine copra and coconut oil exports during the first half of 1951, amounting to 400,924 long tons copra basis, exceeded the 6-month 1950 exports (265,765 tons) by 50 percent

June copra exports of 51,878 tons brought the January-June total to 346,953 tons. Coconut oil exports of 6,035 tons increased the half-year total to 34,002.

Copra exports during June by country of destination were as follows: United States, 24,281 tons (Pacific, 19,087 - Gulf, 4,194 - Atlantic, 1,000); France, 3,700; Canada, 600; Japan, 591; South Africa, 254; Venezuela, 5,000; Netherlands, 9,773; Western Germany, 1,680; Algeria, 670; Italy, 400; Norway, 1,500; Sweden, 1,300; and Belgium, 2,129.

Coconut oil shipments went to: United States, 1,523 tons; China, 206; India, 421; Netherlands, 1,655; Italy, 308; Western Germany, 1,046; and South Africa, 876.

The copra export price as of mid-June was reported at \$157.50 per short ton c.i.f., Pacific Coast. Local buying prices were 26 to 27 pesos per 100 kilograms (\$132.09 to \$137.17 per long ton) in Manila and 24 to 30 pesos (\$121.93 to \$152.41) in producing areas.

INDONESIAN PALM OIL, PALM
KERNEL EXPORTS DECREASE

Indonesian exports of palm oil and palm kernels during the first quarter of 1951 amounted to 9,220 and 1,260 short tons, respectively, according to Willard O. Brown, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Jakarta. Palm oil shipments were only about half the 18,575 tons exported during January-March 1950, while exports of palm kernels were about 10 percent less than those of the corresponding period in 1950. Lack of shipping space and reduced production resulting from strikes by plantation workers were the principal reasons for the substantial drop in exports.

All of the palm oil and palm kernel exports originated in Sumatra with Belawan being the principal port of shipment. Ninety-five percent of the palm oil shipments went to the United Kingdom (4,575 tons) and the Netherlands (4,200); and the remaining 445 tons to Germany and Penang. The Netherlands received all of the palm kernel exports.

Information is no longer available as to stocks of palm oil and palm kernels, but in view of current trends in production, domestic utilization and exports, it is probable that stock levels increased somewhat during the first quarter of 1951.

Prices of palm oil and palm kernels are not quoted locally, but computations of unit values based on declared volume and value of exports indicate that in the first quarter of 1951 palm oil prices were slightly lower and palm kernels slightly higher than in previous months.

The outlook for palm oil and palm kernels is still not bright in view of recurrent labor difficulties and harbor congestion affecting outgoing shipments. A recent survey of conditions in Atjeh indicated that oil palms were badly neglected in the Tamiang and Langsa districts.

On April 25, the palm oil factory on the Tabapingin Estate near Lubaklinggan, Sumatra, was re-opened after twice being destroyed and rebuilt. It employs 700 workers and has a monthly capacity of 132 tons of oil.

NORWAY'S HERRING OIL OUTPUT SETS RECORD

Norway's herring oil production in 1951 has been estimated at a record 66,200 short tons, compared with 29,400 and 59,200 tons in 1949 and 1950, respectively, according to Einar Jenson, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Oslo.

Only negligible quantities of crude herring oil are exported as such (580 tons in 1950) from Norway. Production normally is refined and polymerized before being exported as edible oils. It is understood, however, that the entire 1950 production of herring oil is being used in Norway, largely by margarine producers.

Commercial fats products usually are a mixture of various fats and oils such as whale, herring, and seal oil. For instance, Norwegian margarine, as a rule, contains about 12 percent herring oil, but the percentage varies with the availability of other raw materials commonly utilized for margarine manufacture.

In recent years herring has been abundant on Norwegian fishing grounds, and the capacity and efficiency of the herring fleet have increased rapidly after the heavy set back caused by the war. As a result greater catches have been obtained than over before. Also, the capacity of the herring oil industry has been expanded but, until recently, not rapidly enough to take care of the new and greater peak loads which may come about during a successful herring season. At the height of the 1950 winter herring season, for example, fishing had to be called off for an entire week to enable the insufficient shore facilities to catch up with the record quantities of fish which were being supplied by the fishing fleet.

Two new large processing plants came into operation in the spring of 1950, one at Egersund and one at Moltustranda, and also a floating factory, the "Clupea". However, these facilities were not producing at full capacity until 1951.

NORWEGIAN WHALE AND SPERM OIL PRODUCTION, 1950-51

Norway's 1950-51 production of whale and sperm oil, including output both from the Antarctic and Norwegian waters, is estimated at 210,570 short tons against 209,510 tons in 1949-50, according to Einar Jensen, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Oslo.

Antarctic production accounted for almost 99 percent of the total 1950-51 output. Ten floating factories, one shore station (Husvik Harbor, South Georgia), and 132 catcher boats were in operation. Although whale oil production at 183,469 tons was down about 6 percent from the 1949-50 season, sperm oil output at 24,120 tons represented an increase of more than 100 percent.

Compared with Antarctic whaling, production in Norwegian waters is insignificant. This output at shore stations in Norway in 1950, however, regained the 1946 level of production after 4 years of rather low outturn. For the current 1951 season, prospects are that production will be about equal to that of last year, or about 3,000 tons of oil.

NORWAY: Whale and sperm oil production, seasons 1947-48 through 1950-51

Place	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Antarctic, pelagic.....	185,750	196,020	195,700	1/ 197,480
Whale.....	175,430	174,710	184,440	173,950
Sperm.....	10,320	21,310	11,260	23,530
South Gerogia, shore station.....	10,400	10,810	10,840	10,100
Whale.....	10,170	10,320	10,280	9,510
Sperm.....	230	490	560	590
Norway, shore station...	2,100	2,140	2,970	2/ 2,990
Whale.....	1,580	1,940	2,250	-
Sperm.....	520	200	720	-
Grand total.....	3/ 198,660	208,970	209,510	210,570

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Includes 1948 production (410 tons) of A/S "Hektor" off Spanish Morocco.

American Embassy, Oslo.

Whale oil is an important export item in Norway's economy. In the last 2 seasons roughly three-fourths of the total output has been exported in crude form or processed for export.

NORWAY: Disposition of whale oil production,
1949-50 and 1950-51

Kind of use	1949-50	1950-51
	1,000	1,000
	<u>short tons</u>	<u>short tons</u>
Exported directly to:		
United Kingdom.....	56.7	34.2
Sweden.....	4.5	8.4
Western Germany.....	15.7	14.0
Denmark.....	6.8	3.4
Belgium.....	3.7	-
Netherlands.....	-	5.6
Total.....	87.4	65.6
For processing and subsequent export.....	66.4	1/ 56.0
For processing and domestic consumption.....	2/ 48.2	3/ 46.3
Grand total.....	202.0	167.9

1/ Preliminary, including sales made by May 20. The remainder of whale oil available from the 1950-51 season will be used for processing and subsequent export. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Budget.

American Embassy, Oslo.

Whaling companies operating in Norwegian coastal waters, prior to 1951, have not been permitted to market their catch outside of Norway. This limitation now has been removed, but in order that these companies should not enjoy an undue advantage over companies engaged in pelagic (open sea) operations, the Government has imposed a levy on all sales' proceeds obtained by companies engaged in domestic whaling. Sperm and bottlenose oil are exempted from these regulations.

CANADA'S MARGARINE PRODUCTION
HIGH IN FIRST HALF OF 1951

Canada's margarine production during the first half of 1951 amounted to 54.9 million pounds, compared with 49.0 million pounds for the corresponding period in 1950, according to a report from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. Although second-quarter output was down about 18 percent from the previous 3-month period, production increased almost 16 percent from the corresponding quarter in 1950. Total margarine output in 1950 amounted to 94,032,000 pounds (see Foreign Crops and Markets, February 5, 1951).

Margarine stocks, including those held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses, were 3.3 million pounds as of July 1, 1951. This was somewhat less than the 3.6 million pounds held on July 1, 1950. Of the 1951 total, 1.4 million pounds were held by manufactures.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

U.S. COTTON EXPORTS NEAR ALLOCATION LIMITS

Exports of cotton from the United States in May totaled 385,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight (371,000 running bales), making a cumulative total of 3,937,000 bales (3,784,000 running bales) for the 10 months August-May 1950-51. Exports under the allocation system amounted to 3,410,000 bales out of 3,696,000 bales allocated, leaving a balance of 286,000 bales to be shipped prior to August 1, 1951. Unrestricted exports to Canada are additional.

Export licenses approved thus far (July 9) this season amount to 3,680,000 bales indicating that all except about 16,000 bales of the allocated cotton have been licensed. There are several factors, however, that may cause total exports this season to be nearly 4.3 million bales instead of 4.2 million as previously estimated. First is the high level of exports to Canada. Exports to that country amounted to 397,000 bales during the 10 months under review, ranging between 40,000 and 55,000 bales in a month in recent months. Even though a sharp season-end drop in purchases may occur because of satisfactory stocks on hand and lower priced new-crop cotton becoming available soon, it appears that exports to Canada may exceed 450,000 bales instead of the 400,000 to 425,000 previously estimated.

Since export allocations are in terms of bales of 500 pounds gross weight whereas export licenses are issued on a basis of 500 pounds net weight this means that exports to most countries (in terms of gross weight bales) will probably exceed their individual allocations by a small amount.

A third factor is the announcement by the Secretary of Agriculture on July 12, that removed the export restrictions for the remaining 19 days in July on the export movement of cotton to qualifying countries whether or not their individual allocations were exhausted.

UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton by countries of destination;
averages 1934-38 and 1939-43; annual 1948-49 and 1949-50;
August-May 1949-50 and 1950-51

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1				August-May	
	Averages		1948	1949	1949-50	1950-51
	1934-38	1939-43				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria	0	1/	74	61	40	50
Belgium-Luxembourg ..	147	43	152	192	175	68
Czechoslovakia	65	0	36	58	52	6
Denmark	35	5	30	34	28	28
Finland	35	11	35	3	3	2
France	589	154	676	794	668	395
Germany	579	4	504	759	578	456
Greece	2	2	12	50	35	1
Italy	430	12	652	749	632	499
Netherlands	86	34	195	259	230	144
Norway	13	6	17	8	6	19
Poland and Danzig ..	224	1	95	47	28	1
Spain	101	117	70	66	53	52
Sweden	93	53	2/	29	25	31
Switzerland	2	14	38	41	38	22
United Kingdom	1,097	987	781	607	593	281
Yugoslavia	10	7	42	26	24	61
Other Europe	3/ 85	146	4/ 64	5/ 38	30	8
Total Europe	3,593	1,596	3,473	3,821	3,238	2,124
Canada	261	294	307	286	239	397
Chile	6/	5	60	39	33	40
Columbia	17	9	53	63	46	51
Cuba	7	11	8	19	18	22
India	44	18	3	405	363	197
China	55	106	282	132	92	54
Japan	1,271	216	652	929	704	871
Fr. Indochina and ..						
Fr. India	6/	14	8	11	6	13
Korea	6/	N.A.	34	52	43	22
Australia	5	20	0	0	0	0
Other countries ...	43	7	7/ 81	8/ 247	172	9/ 146
Total	5,296	2,296	4,961	6,004	4,954	3,937

1/ Included with Germany. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes 39 Portugal.
23 Soviet Union. 4/ Includes 28 Soviet Union, 14 Rumania, 6 Bulgaria, 6 Hungary.
5/ Hungary 24. 6/ If any, included in "Other countries." 7/ Includes 29 Hong
Kong, 11 Palestine. 8/ Includes 144 Hong Kong, 41 Manchuria. 9/ Includes
27 Hong Kong; 18 Manchuria, 27 Taiwan.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

An initial allocation of 2.5 million bales to be exported after August 1, 1951, was announced on June 12 and the issuance of licenses by the Department of Commerce was begun on July 10. This allocation was increased by 1 million bales on July 11 but the break-down of this amount by recipient countries has not yet been announced. -- By Charles H. Barber.

U.S. COTTON

IMPORTS DECLINE

Imports of cotton into the United States in May 1951 amounted to only 16,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross weight) nearly 15,000 of which were received from India. Imports during August-May 1950-51 totaled 181,000 bales compared with 250,000 for a similar period a year ago.

Imports are necessarily low at this time of the year because the short staple import quota is usually filled soon after the quota year opens on September 20 and the same applies to the long staple quota which opens on February 1. Import quotas, regular and supplemental, in effect during the year ended July 31, 1951, would permit the entry of approximately 146,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) of Indian (Asiatic type cotton), 111,000 bales (95,000 regular and 16,000 supplemental quota) of long staple (usually Egyptian Karnak with a small quantity of Peruvian Pima), 6,000 bales (2 supplemental quotas) of Peruvian Tanguis, and 30,000 bales (includes 18,500 bales from Mexico) of American Upland type, making a total of 293,000 bales. This does not include purchases of Egyptian cotton by the United States Government for stock piling and such imports are not included in the import statistics until withdrawn from warehouses for forwarding to mills.

Lower imports in 1950-51 are mainly attributed to unusually high prices of foreign-grown cotton.

(See accompanying table on following page)

UNITED STATES: Cotton imports for consumption by country of origin;
averages 1934-38 and 1939-43; annual 1948-49 and 1949-50;
August-May 1949-50 and 1950-51

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country	Year beginning August 1				August-May	
	Averages		1948-49	1949-50	1949-50	1950-51
	1934-38	1939-43				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Brazil.....	3:	2:	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	1
Egypt.....	63:	81:	96:	132:	131:	109
Peru.....	1:	6:	5:	21:	21:	11
India.....	54:	83:	33:	77:	74:	36
Pakistan....	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	14:	7:	7:	4
Mexico.....	21:	20:	21:	17:	17:	19
Anglo-	:	:	:	:	:	:
Egyptian	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sudan.....	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u>	11:	4:	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
China.....	26:	0:	<u>1/</u>	0:	0:	0
Indonesia...	2:	1:	0:	0:	0:	0
U.S.S.R.	<u>4/</u>	5:	0:	0:	0:	1
Others.....	<u>1/</u>	1:	<u>1/</u>	1:	0:	0
Total.....	172:	196:	173:	255:	250:	181

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Included in India. 3/ Included in Egypt.

4/ Two-year average.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Census.

COTTON CONSUMPTION INCREASES IN PAKISTAN

Consumption of cotton in Pakistan continues to increase with an estimated 140,000 bales (500 pounds gross weight) to be consumed by the mills and in the home spinning industry during the 1950-51 season, according to Henry W. Spielman, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Karachi. This is about 40 percent above consumption in 1949-50 which totaled somewhat less than 100,000 bales.

At the beginning of June 1951, more than 315,000 spindles and 5,330 looms were in place in Pakistan compared with 177,000 spindles and 4,824 looms on August 14, 1947, when Pakistan became an independent nation. Not all of the current "machinery" is in operation, however, due to the lack of sufficient electricity and a shortage of skilled labor. In line

with the policy of eventually achieving self-sufficiency in cotton textiles, the Pakistan Government has approved the establishment of more than 30 new cotton mills and the purchase of 810,000 additional spindles and 13,000 looms. It is doubtful, however, if much of this equipment will be placed in operation in the near future.

Production of cotton yarn in Pakistan increased by more than 60 percent to 151 million pounds during the 1950-51 season from almost 93 million pounds in 1949-50. Although less spectacular, cotton cloth production by mills rose from 92 million yards in 1949-50 to 105 million yards in the current season, an increase of about 14 percent. Current production of cotton textiles in Pakistan covers about one-third of domestic requirements.

The 1950-51 production of cotton in Pakistan has recently been placed by private sources at 1,245,000 bales, somewhat above the 1,168,000 bales estimated earlier, and considerably above the 1949-50 crop of a million bales. Planting of the 1951-52 crop is almost complete with little indication as yet of the total acreage planted. A slight increase in area is expected in Sind Province, but a shortage of water for irrigation will prevent any sizeable expansion of acreage.

Exports of cotton during the first 10 months of 1950-51 exceeded those of the corresponding period of 1949-50 by 56 percent. Almost 1,016,000 bales were shipped from Pakistan during August-May 1950-51, compared with 653,000 bales in the same 10 months of the preceding season and 832,000 bales during the entire 1949-50 season. The largest portion of the exports during 1950-51 have been shipped to Japan, Hong Kong, China, the United Kingdom, and Italy. About 102,000 bales were exported to China during the first 10 months of 1950-51 with sales being made at almost any price. During May, 163 bales of cotton were shipped from Karachi to Bombay, the first significant shipment of cotton to India since the devaluation of Indian currency in September 1949.

Prices of Pakistan cotton reached a peak in the latter part of February, with saw-ginned 289F Sind variety of fine quality, the type most comparable to American Middling 15/16 inch, rising to the equivalent of 60.68 U.S. cents a pound on the Karachi market. An export tax equivalent to 23.09 U.S. cents is additional. There was somewhat of a decline during March and April. Prices leveled out during May and the first half of June, with quotations for the 289F Sind hovering around 53 cents a pound. The downward trend began again in the latter part of June, with 289F Sind quoted at 45.10 cents a pound on July 11, reflecting, perhaps, the prospects for a large United States cotton crop in 1951-52 and the June 12 announcement of an initial export allocation of 2.5 million bales from the forthcoming United States crop. However, the export tax of 23.09 cents a pound on Pakistan cotton which has prevailed throughout this period has held the export price considerably above that of United States cotton.

RECORD 1951-52 COTTON
ACREAGE IN GREECE

A preliminary government estimate places the area planted to cotton in Greece for the 1951-52 season at the record-setting total of about 220,000 acres, 15 percent above the 191,000 acres harvested in 1950-51, according to Jay G. Diamond, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Athens. This expansion of acreage has taken place in large part on unirrigated land, so that the proportion of total cotton area under irrigation has decreased from 41 percent in 1949-50 to an estimated 31 percent in 1951-52.

Growing conditions thus far this season have not been favorable. Cold, wet weather in the north and drought in the south during the planting season were followed by a rather serious insect infestation. It is still too early to forecast the effect these unfavorable factors will have on production. The outlook at present is for lower yields than in 1950-51, but, compensated for by the increase in cotton acreage, the crop should be about equal to that harvested during the current season.

The most recent estimates have placed the 1950-51 crop at 117,000 bales (500 pounds gross weight), 63 percent above the 72,000 bales produced in the preceding season. The quality of the crop was considerably better than in previous years, due to the introduction of additional cleaning equipment at many of the gins, good picking weather and increasing use of improved varieties of seed.

This sizeable increase in production resulted in a sufficient surplus of raw cotton in the country to permit limited exports, the first time this has occurred. All exports were under strict Government regulations, however, being sold at auction from Government-held stocks, except for 4,600 bales exported to Yugoslavia to meet an urgent need there pending arrival of United States cotton. Small quantities, amounting to almost 2,300 bales, were shipped to Spain, Belgium, and France, bringing total exports to about 6,900 bales.

Consumption of raw cotton by the textile mills and in the home industries during the first 4 months of 1951, the latest period for which data are available, amounted to 37,000 bales, an increase of 16 percent over the corresponding period of 1950. Perhaps more significant than this rise in consumption is the fact that only 10 percent of the cotton consumed during the first third of 1951 was imported, while more than 30 percent was imported cotton during the same period last year. Spindles in place are expected to increase 10 percent during 1951 to about 342,000 compared with 311,000 in 1950. This increased capacity may lead to exports of cotton textiles rather than raw cotton in 1951, a change Greece desires.

Stocks of cotton in the hands of farmers and cooperatives have remained extremely high, estimated at more than 55,000 bales, or almost half of the 1950-51 production, on May 1, 1951. This slow movement of cotton from the producers is the result of the rigid export controls in

effect in Greece which have assured an adequate supply for domestic textile mills. Rather than store the cotton in their warehouses, the mills have preferred to leave the cotton in the country.

Another result of the export restrictions, combined with the relatively weak demand for cotton yarn and cloth on the local market, is the decline in the free market price of cotton below the world level and below the government minimum security price of 17,800 drachmas per oke (equivalent to 41.9 U.S. cents a pound). Only a limited amount of cotton is purchased by the Greek Government at this security price from the small producers. The large growers are obliged to sell their cotton from 10 to 30 percent below this minimum (from 29 to 37 cents a pound). Apparently this circumstance has not affected the growers' enthusiasm to increase the acreage planted to cotton for 1951-52, largely because the price of cotton remains favorable compared with that of alternative crops the farmer might produce.

COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on world markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, U.S. gulf-port average, and taxes incident to exports

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1951	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound		
					Spot	Export	and inter- mediate taxes
<u>Alexandria</u>		:Kantar					
Ashmouni, Good.....	7-19	: 99.05 lbs.	:Tallari	: 124.00	: 71.87	: 2.96	
Ashmouni, FGF.....	"	: "	: "	: 92.00	: 53.33	: 2.96	
Karnak, Good.....	"	: "	: "	: 174.65	: 101.23	: 2.96	
Karnak, FGF.....	"	: "	: "	: 139.65	: 80.94	: 2.96	
<u>Bombay</u>		:Candy					
Jarila, Fine.....	"	: 784 lbs.	:Rupee	:1/ 770.00	: 20.50	: 21.30	
Broach Vijay, Fine....	"	: "	: "	:1/ 840.00	: 22.36	: 21.30	
<u>Karachi</u>		:Maund					
4F Punjab, SG, Fine....	7-18	: 82.28 lbs.	: "	: 100.00	: 36.66	: 23.09	
289F Sind, SG, Fine....	"	: "	: "	: 110.00	: 40.33	: 23.09	
289F Punjab, SG, Fine..	"	: "	: "	: 112.00	: 41.06	: 23.09	
<u>Buenos Aires</u>		:Metric ton					
Type B.....	7-19	: 2204.6 lbs.	:Peso	:2/ 8000.00	: 72.58	: 6.77	
<u>Lima</u>		:Sp. quintal					
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2....	7-17	: 101.4 lbs.	:Sol	: 495.00	: 32.65	: 9.90	
Tanguis, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	: 470.00	: 31.00	: 8.22	
Pima, Type 1.....	"	: "	: "	: 720.00	: 47.49	: 23.71	
<u>Recife</u>		:Arroba					
Mata, Type 4.....	7-19	: 33.07 lbs.	:Cruzeiro	: 320.00	: 52.65	: 2.4% ad	
Sertao, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	: (not quoted)	: valorem		
Sertao, Type 4.....	"	: "	: "	: 340.00	: 55.94	: " "	
<u>Sao Paulo</u>							
Sao Paulo, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	: 254.00	: 41.79	: 3.0% ad	
<u>Torreón</u>		:Sp. quintal				: valorem	
Middling, 15/16".....	"	: 101.4 lbs.	:Peso	:	:	:	
<u>Houston-Palveston-New</u>							
Orleans av. Mid, 15/16"	"	:Pound	:Cent	: XXXXX	: 37.37	: ----	

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ Ceiling price.

2/ Nominal.

